

For 'new-line' in text fields pres [ALT] and [ENTER] keys on keyboard (do not insert spaces to create line shift)
 Please do not change the format of the form (including name of page) as this may prevent proper registration of project data.



For new proposals, please complete the tab for 'Project Document', 'Budget' and 'Locations'
 Mandatory fields are marked with an asterisk

Project Document

1. COVER (to be completed by organization submitting the proposal)

(A) Organization*	Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI				
(B) Type of Organization*	<input type="checkbox"/> UN Agency <input type="checkbox"/> International NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Local NGO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International NGO				
(C) Project Title*	Protection and restoration of livelihoods assets of rural Agro-pastoral and riverine populations in Humanitarian Crisis in Middle Juba and Bay regions, South Somalia				
(D) CAP Project Code	SOM-12/A/48274	Not required for Emergency Reserve proposals outside of CAP			
(E) CAP Project Ranking	High	Required for proposals during Standard Allocations			
(F) CHF Funding Window*	Standard Allocation 2 (Oct 2012)				
(G) CAP Budget	\$ -	Must be equal to total amount requested in current CAP			
(H) Amount Request*	\$ 1,050,000.04	Equals total amount in budget, must not exceed CAP Budget			
(I) Project Duration*	7 months	No longer than 6 months for proposals to the Emergency Reserve			
(J) Primary Cluster*	Food Security				
(K) Secondary Cluster	Only indicate a secondary cluster for multi-cluster projects				
(L) Beneficiaries Direct project beneficiaries. Specify target population disaggregated by number, and gender. If desired more detailed information can be entered about types of beneficiaries. For information on population in HE and AFLC see FSNAU website (http://www.fsnau.org)		Men	Women	Total	
	Total beneficiaries	2448	4032	6480	
	Total beneficiaries include the following:				
	Agro-Pastoralists	2272	2678	4950	
	People from Riverine Communities	4158	5292	9450	
	0	0	0		
	0	0	0		
(M) Location Precise locations should be listed on separate tab	Regions	<input type="checkbox"/> Awdal <input type="checkbox"/> Banadir <input type="checkbox"/> Bay <input type="checkbox"/> Gedo <input type="checkbox"/> Juba <input type="checkbox"/> M Juba <input type="checkbox"/> Mudug <input type="checkbox"/> Sanaag <input type="checkbox"/> Togdheer <input type="checkbox"/> Bakool <input type="checkbox"/> Bari <input type="checkbox"/> Galgaduud <input type="checkbox"/> Hiraaan <input type="checkbox"/> Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> M Shabelle <input type="checkbox"/> Nugaal <input type="checkbox"/> Sool <input type="checkbox"/> W Galbeed			
(N) Implementing Partners (List name, acronym and budget)	1		Budget:	\$ -	
	2		Budget:	\$ -	
	3		Budget:	\$ -	
	4		Budget:	\$ -	
	5		Budget:	\$ -	
	6		Budget:	\$ -	
	7		Budget:	\$ -	
	8		Budget:	\$ -	
	9		Budget:	\$ -	
	10		Budget:	\$ -	
		Total	Budget:	\$ -	
	Remaining	Budget:	\$ 1,050,000		
Focal Point and Details - Provide details on agency and Cluster focal point for the project (name, email, phone).					
(O) Agency focal point for project:	Name*	Damiano Lotteria	Title	Regional Representative	
	Email*	coord.nairobi@coop.i.org	Phone*	020 2585370/1/2	
	Address	P.O. BOX 3857 00100 NAIROBI			

3. BACKGROUND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS (please adjust row size as needed)

(A) Describe the project rationale based on identified issues, describe the humanitarian situation in the area, and list groups consulted. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>This response targets Middle Juba and Bay regions of Somalia. The estimated rural population in crisis in the two regions and requiring livelihood support is 275,000 (FSNAU August 2012). The target areas were severely affected by poor Gu 2012 crop yield, averaging 22% of Gu PWA projected to last 1-2 months only. Off-Season production expected in Sept to Oct '12 will not off-set Gu losses. Access to immediate food needs is limited due to poor production while livelihood sources from livestock are insufficient due to below optimum milk production as a result of endemic livestock diseases. Livelihoods crises is exacerbated by declining labour opportunities, limited humanitarian assistance, inadequate livestock holdings and restrictions of cross border trade. Gu 2012 rains resulted in improved pasture, livestock body condition and access to milk for rural populations. However this was not sufficient for the rainfed cropping activities, resulting in reduced crop yields as evidenced by the low maize production in M.Juba. It is predicted that the 2012 Deyr rain will be enhanced leading to El Nino conditions starting this October till 2013. This is expected to be beneficial for crop farming but could lead to loss of crops due to flooding in the riverine areas of the Jubas and flash floods. Flooding could also destroy underground cereal storage silos and any stocks therein. Wet conditions also increase occurrence of livestock diseases such as tick borne diseases, Helminthiosis, Anthrax and even Rift Valley Fever (FSNWX August 2012), adversely affecting milk production and livestock trade. Flooding could disrupt access to markets and other trade routes increasing prices of food commodities further reducing dietary diversity. The enhanced rains could therefore reduce food access and cause asset losses. Men play a great role in establishing intra- and community links that ensure social networks, large scale trade and provide security for their communities. Declining food access and livelihood assets and reduced agricultural labour opportunities in rural areas results in forced separation of families. This pressure forces men to migrate to towns in search of alternative livelihood opportunities leaving women alone in rural areas to fend for the entire family. Women who normally fend for family needs in times of crisis may be forced to undertake odd jobs such as casual labour or charcoal burning. Faced with the great responsibility to provide for their families and limited opportunities in the urban centres, men engage in risky activities to provide for their families such as joining armed militia groups.</p> <p>The nutrition situation in Bay and Middle Juba is at very critical with GAM rates of 20.4 and 25.1% respectively as the two regions host 21% of all severely malnourished children in Somalia. (FSNAU Post Gu 2012 Nutrition Analysis). Pregnant and breast feeding mothers are exposed to malnutrition as well as the children and unborn babies. Women, especially breast feeding and pregnant</p>
(B) Describe in detail the capacities and needs in the proposed project locations. List any baseline data. If necessary, attach a table with information for each location. (maximum 1500 characters) *	<p>335,000 persons in Bay and Middle Juba regions are in crisis with 275,000 of them being in rural areas and the rest urban areas (FSNAU, August 2012). Of the rural population in crisis 230,000 (68%) and 45,000 (32%) are in Bay and Middle Juba regions respectively. 21,000 people in the riverine areas of Middle Juba and 94,000 persons in the agro-pastoral zones of Bay are in crisis. COOPI conducted household food and livelihood survey for vulnerable HH in the target regions in July 2012 whose findings are used to complement the FSNAU report. The findings indicated that women headed households are 56% and male headed ones are 44% in the target regions. Women bear the greatest responsibility in looking after their families in these regions. They are involved in productive activities such as farming, petty trade and livestock handling to meet family needs. They thus encounter the full effects of loss of livelihood assets due to natural calamities. Men being the main livestock traders face risks of loss of capital when their animals die enroute to the markets or after contracting diseases. Lack of appropriate labour opportunities results in women being engaged in environmentally harmful practices such as charcoal burning. Alternative sources of income in rural areas are scarce making it difficult for both men and women to cope when they lose their crops or livestock. Project targets HHs in crisis, whose food access particularly declines during the lean season when own food stocks are minimal, and market prices are high. Reduced food access exacerbates malnutrition and results in adoption of erosive coping mechanisms depleting HH and communal asset base. Livelihood crisis for target HH is driven by multiple shocks that have increased in intensity and frequency. Enhanced Deyr rainfall is expected to cause flooding in riverine areas and flash floods in agro-pastoral areas. This also comes with increased incidence of livestock diseases. This can result in massive livestock deaths considering the limited local capacities in provision of veterinary services. Increased production of fodder is also needed for milking herds to increase production. Milk is critical for improved nutrition among agro-pastoralists and also as a source of income and reduces conflicts when domestic animals stray into farms looking for feed. Production among farmers is also limited by lack of agricultural inputs such as seeds, soil fertility and poor production methods. There is need to promote growing of cover crops to enhance soil fertility improving crop performance and yields. Poor state of critical productive infrastructure such as irrigation canals and water sources for animals is another limiting factor for local livelihoods. Cash for work to rehabilitate strategic production infrastructure has additional benefit of enabling HH earn income to access food, but also support strengthening of livelihoods. The project will address the food access needs during lean periods through food vouchers and CFW, and livelihood support through livestock treatment, provision of seeds for crops and fodder, and rehabilitation of critical productive infrastructure. These actions support protection and restoration of livelihood assets, and contributes to building resilience. The project complements and expands reach of ongoing interventions across various sectors/clusters by COOPI and other agencies in the same areas. This ensures holistic approach and will contribute</p>

<p>(C) List and describe the activities that your organization is currently implementing to address these needs.(maximum 1500 characters)</p>	<p>COOPI has been operating in Bay and Middle Juba region since 2003 and 2008 respectively implementing food security and livelihood projects focusing on crop production and animal health. COOPI is currently implementing a comprehensive response programme building on the 2011 emergency programme lessons learnt and with a focus on livelihood recovery and resilience building of the target groups.</p> <p>The response targets 4818 vulnerable households in Sakow and Bualle Districts, Middle Juba Region and 3165 households in Dinsor and Qansadhere districts, Bay Region. The key components includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of food assistance to families in sufficient quantity and quality to meet nutrition needs, selected beneficiary household receives an estimated 61 kg of cereals, 5kg of pulses, 4 lts of vegetable oil and 4kg of sugar. - Livelihood recovery: Provision of cash for work opportunities to complement household income and creation of productive assets (water pans, irrigation canals, roads etc); - Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds for planting and livestock drugs) to support early recovery of livelihoods. - WASH services: In line with cluster guidelines, provide water vouchers to fill access gaps during the water stress periods or in response to AWD outbreaks; construct and rehabilitate strategic water sources and supply systems.. - Training of CHPs targeting the general community, schools, OTPs/MCH centres; Hygiene awareness promotion; construction of gender sensitive latrines, distribution of hygiene kits in areas prone to AWD outbreaks or in response. <p>Other interventions in the two regions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing sustainable access to water supplies, sanitation and hygiene services through mapping of water sources, water quality assurance and capacity building on PPT engagement and CLTS approaches. - Improved food and nutrition security and restoring livelihoods of farmer populations through distribution of farm inputs and application of GAP technologies in Agriculture and Conservation trials. - Support to the Health system delivery at Baidoa regional hospital. - Enhancing animal health delivery services to sustain livestock production and trade under the SAHPS consortium. <p>This proposed action complements ongoing interventions by expanding support to other HH in crisis in Middle Juba and Bay regions.</p>
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4. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (to be completed by organization)

(A) Objective*	Protection and restoration of livelihood assets benefiting 14,400 rural women, girls, boys and men in humanitarian crisis in Middle J.		
(B) Outcome 1*	14400 persons (4032 women, 4032 girls, 3888 boys and 2448 men) in humanitarian crisis receive food assistance during the lean p		
(C) Activity 1.1*	Community mobilization, and selection of 2400 rural households in humanitarian crisis as project beneficiaries:		
(D) Activity 1.2	Provide 2400 beneficiary households with food supplies for 3 months during the hunger periods, and through the voucher		
(E) Activity 1.3			
(F) Indicator 1.1*	Food Security	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target* 14400
(G) Indicator 1.2	Food Security	Number of household head (divided per livelihood groups and ge	Target 2400
(H) Indicator 1.3			Target
(I) Outcome 2	14400 persons (4032 women, 4032 girls, 3888 boys and 2448 men) in rural areas under humanitarian crisis undertake cash for wo		
(J) Activity 2.1	Identification and assessment of productive infrastructure to be rehabilitated using CFW approach		
(K) Activity 2.2	2400 beneficiary HH engaged in rehabilitation of productive infrastructure over a period of 2 months through CFW approaches:		
(L) Activity 2.3			
(M) Indicator 2.1	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target 14400
(N) Indicator 2.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Number of household head (divided per livelihood groups and ge	Target 2400
(O) Indicator 2.3			Target
(P) Outcome 3	825 women and men headed agro-pastoralist households in humanitarian crisis receive support to protect and restore their livelihood		
(Q) Activity 3.1	Treatment of livestock for 825 agro-pastoralist HH in humanitarian crisis		
(R) Activity 3.2	Provide seeds inputs for the 825 agro-pastoralist HH in humanitarian crisis		
(S) Activity 3.3	Provide seeds inputs for the 1575 farmer/riverine HH in humanitarian crisis		
(T) Indicator 3.1	Agriculture and Livelihoods	Number of people that benefited from conditional transfers to im	Target 4950
(U) Indicator 3.2	Agriculture and Livelihoods	No. of people (divided per livelihood groups & gender) that benefi	Target 4950
(V) Indicator 3.3	Agriculture and Livelihoods	No. of people (divided per livelihood groups & gender) that benefi	Target 9450
(W) Implementation Plan* Describe how you plan to implement these activities (maximum 1500 characters)	<p>Action is implemented directly by COOPI that has offices with well trained staff in the two regions proposed for intervention. Awareness creation will involve sensitization workshops at district level to be organised followed by community mobilization at all location level as inception activities. During these open community forums the staff will create awareness on the action objectives & approaches, selection of community response committee members by all community members will take place, training of committees thereafter followed by identification of food commodities vendors. Women headed households who usually shy away from community meetings will be deliberately encouraged to participate in the project by organizing for their specific group discussions. Prioritization of locations involves local stakeholders and is coordinated with other actors in the two regions. Further the intervention prioritizes locations with most persons in humanitarian crisis and facing livelihood asset depletion. Action targets same areas where COOPI is implementing Food access and WASH services emergency response in Somalia for complementarities and synergy. Selection of beneficiaries will be done with village committees based on needs, applying gender and conflict sensitive approaches. Priority will be given to HH that are most vulnerable (no or limited access to food, livelihood asset insecure, headed by poor women, malnourished children, aged and physically challenged). At least 30% of beneficiaries will be female headed households although the project will aim to have more female headed households as this is in recognition of the prevailing conditions in the target regions of operation where security dynamics hinder participation of women in project activities. Beneficiaries will be registered and profiled disaggregated by livelihood system, age and sex. Wide dissemination of action deliverables and establishment of complaints mechanism will strengthen accountability to target groups. Beneficiaries to receive food vouchers will be identified using symptoms of malnutrition of children in the HH and reports of local leaders on access to food in each village. Beneficiaries will receive a voucher valued at USD 50 for 3 months to enable them meet 50% of the food basket requirements. The same beneficiaries will participate in CFW activities in order to access other non food household needs further complementing the food voucher. The CFW strategy is to incorporate female headed households as much as possible by planning the schedule not to conflict with performance of household chores. Selection of vendors to supply various commodities to beneficiaries will involve village committee, beneficiaries and relevant professional bodies, ensuring credible suppliers with requisite capacity. Action will promote participation of small scale local traders and particularly women who play greater role in small scale businesses. All vendors will receive training by action staff to effectively participate in action implementation. The infrastructure to be rehabilitated under CFW are irrigation canals. The criteria used for identification of infrastructure includes community needs, ability to enhance community resilience to droughts, support to production activities, environmental impacts, local management and maintenance capacities and gender friendly. Action staff will conduct technical assessment of the infrastructure and continue</p>		

5. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (to be completed by organization)

(A) Describe how you will monitor, evaluate and report on your project activities and achievements, including the frequency of monitoring, methodology (site visits, observations, remote monitoring, external evaluation, etc.), and monitoring tools (reports, statistics, photographs, etc.). Also describe how findings will be used to adapt the project implementation strategy. (maximum 1500 characters) *

Monitoring plan and tools will be based on project aim and objective. Detailed M&E plan will be prepared jointly with beneficiaries, village relief committee members and other key stakeholders (including women, youth & minorities) at field level. Roles & responsibilities in monitoring will be provided in the plan as well as mechanisms for receiving complaints & disseminating project information to public. Beneficiary register/profile for all categories of beneficiaries receiving food, engaged in CFW and receiving agricultural inputs will be kept and made available upon request to OCHA. Village committee & project staff will monitor through beneficiary and vendors interviews and observations; effectiveness of targeting process; quality of service and commodities provided by vendors. MOUs with suppliers will also be available to key stakeholders. Project will monitor: food storage and utilisation by beneficiaries, food prices in different markets; beneficiary food access & income trends; nutritional trends and impacts (crop yields, herd levels, debt levels etc). This will be through semi-structured survey done 2 times during project period, data analyzed through SPSS and relevant statistics provided. Other methodologies for monitoring include gender based FGDs, KI and observations. Post distribution monitoring where the situation permits will monitor the number of people receiving the support through vouchers, distribution at household level and if they received the amount of items as indicated in the food vouchers. Weekly market price data will be collected during the project period. Photographs will be taken at various stages of implementation for all project activities including the infrastructure to be rehabilitated under CFW and beneficiary experiences captured in impact stories. Active participation of women & other vulnerable groups during monitoring will be encouraged. Monitoring data will be collected and disaggregated by age & sex to track impact on different categories. Data from different sources (other NGOs working in same locations) will be collected and triangulated. Monthly progress reports will capture key lessons and trends. Beneficiary telephone numbers collected during registration will be used to triangulate information on the project. Information on project will be shared with the FSC cluster during organized meetings and the 4W matrix. The plan takes into cognizance the requirements from the CHF Guidance note on implementation of Cash-based projects. Field monitoring reports will be prepared and submitted or shared for every field visit during implementation. For improvement, findings from the monitoring reports will be fed-back into the implementation process.

(B) Work Plan Must be in line with the log frame. Mark "X" to indicate the period activity will be carried out	Activity	Timeframe					
		Please select 'weeks' for projects up to 6 months, and 'months' for projects up to 12 months					
		Month 1-2	Month 3-4	Month 5-6	Month 7-8	Month 9-10	Month 11-12
	Community mobilization, and selection of 2400 rural households in humanitarian crisis as project beneficiaries: Selection is based on needs and also applies gender sensitive approaches. The selection will be done in affected livelihood zones involving village leaders and other stakeholders. Beneficiaries will be registered and profiled disaggregated by sex and age. The profiling data will be used for identification of actual beneficiaries where participatory and gender equitable approach will be adopted to allow equal opportunity. Selection prioritizes most food insecure; poor women and men headed households,						
1.1*	malnourished children,	X					
	Provide 2400 beneficiary households with food supplies for 3 months during the hunger periods, and through the voucher system. Timing of provision to consider the agricultural calendar for the livelihood zone to avoid impacting negatively on productive activities in order to promote self dependency. Since markets are functional, the project will provide selected families with a serialized food voucher of USD 50/month for 3 months to be redeemed at selected shops. Voucher provides cereals - maize/sorghum, vegetable oil & sugar. Food types have been discussed with beneficiaries. Monthly food ration will provide about 50% of all food in						
1.2			X	X	X		
	Identification and assessment of productive infrastructure to be rehabilitated using CFW approach. This will be done jointly with target groups in an environment and conflict sensitive manner, and also involving women and minority groups. The infrastructure to be rehabilitated are irrigation canals						
1.3		X	X				

<p>2400 beneficiary HH engaged in rehabilitation of productive infrastructure over a period of 2 months through CFW approaches: Beneficiaries will work 24 days/month for 2 months in both Middle Juba and Bay, earning USD 3 per day on completion of assigned tasks. The income earned will be complementary to the food voucher as this will enable beneficiaries to purchase non food items and rebuild their livelihood. Timing for CFW organized to avoid disruption of cropping calendar and to allow time for performance of household chores. Strong members of women headed households, disabled and elderly will be</p> <p>2.1</p>		X	X			
<p>Treatment of livestock for 825 agro-pastoralist HH in humanitarian crisis This will be preceded by a participatory assessment and validation of prevalent livestock diseases and animal species at highest risk, and incorporating review of SAHSP III disease surveillance reports. The aim is to determine the level of occurrence and trends of diseases that impact negatively on community livelihoods and food security. At least 30% of surveyed households will be women headed. A veterinary epidemiologist will be engaged to assess and validate diseases situation in target regions. The findings of this report will inform the extent of animal treatment so as to aid</p> <p>2.2</p>		X	X	X		
<p>Provide seeds inputs for the 825 agro-pastoralist HH in humanitarian crisis 825 beneficiary HH will be provided with cow peas each 10kgs worth USD 10 and sorghum seeds each for 15kgs worth USD 9 for planting on 1 hectare of land. 100HH from among the 825HH will be provided with fodder seeds. Fodder will be grown for feeding livestock or for sale. Each beneficiary will get 5kg of fodder seeds worth USD 60 to plant on one hectare and is expected to harvest 2000-4000kgs. Knowledge sharing and training on fodder storage will be organised for beneficiary farmers (both male and female) to lengthen the time they utilise the fodder produced with project</p> <p>2.3</p>		X	X	X		

	<p>Provide seeds inputs for the 1575 farmer/riverine HH in humanitarian crisis. Farmers in the riverine areas will receive cow peas of 10kgs worth USD 10 and maize seeds each to receive 20kgs worth USD 16 for planting on 1 hectare of land. 200 HH will be provided with fodder seeds. Fodder will be grown for feeding livestock or for sale. Each beneficiary will get 5kg of fodder seeds worth USD 60 to plant on one hectare and is expected to harvest 2000-4000kgs. Knowledge sharing on fodder storage will be organised for beneficiary farmers to lengthen the time they utilise the fodder produced with project support. 1575 HH will be provided with</p>							
	3.1		X	X	X			
	3.2	Provide seeds inputs for the 825 agro-pastoralist HH in humanitarian crisis						
	3.3	Provide seeds inputs for the 1575 farmer/riverine HH in humanitarian crisis						

6. OTHER INFORMATION (to be completed by organization)

<p>(A) Coordination with other activities in project area List any other activities by your or any other organizations, in particular those in the same cluster, and describe how you will coordinate your proposed activities with them</p>	<p>Organization</p> <p>1 COOPI 2 COOPI 3 JCC 4 SORDES 5 RAWA 6 ACTED 7 SADO 8 9 10</p>	<p>Activity</p> <p>Food Access and WASH Emergency Response in Somalia (FAWER) phase two UNICEF Emergency Hygiene and sanitation Intervention for Disaster affected Po Involved in Health, Nutrition and WASH. Bilateral consultations on locations and Nutrition interventions in M.Juba Undertaking Livelihood activities in M.Juba. Coordination and consultations to co Food security interventions in Dinsor, Bay region. Coordinated during the selectio Undertaking livelihood activities in Qansadhere, Bay region. Discussed with them</p>													
<p>(B) Cross-Cutting Themes Please indicate if the project supports a Cross-Cutting theme(s) and briefly describe how. Refer to Cross-Cutting respective guidance note</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cross-Cutting Themes</td> <td>(Yes/No)</td> <td>Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.</td> <td>Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gender</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>The households in livelihood crisis will be profiled where data will be</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity Building</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Cross-Cutting Themes	(Yes/No)	Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.	Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.	Gender	Yes	The households in livelihood crisis will be profiled where data will be		Capacity Building					
Cross-Cutting Themes	(Yes/No)	Outline how the project supports the selected Cross-Cutting Themes.	Write activity number(s) from section 4 that supports Cross-Cutting theme.												
Gender	Yes	The households in livelihood crisis will be profiled where data will be													
Capacity Building															